Integrated Marine Planning in the Coastal Zone of Southwest New Brunswick

Report from the First Focus Meeting
November 19, 2002
Pennfield, NB

M-I. Buzeta, J. Davies, M. Janowicz, D.R. Duggan,
D. Campbell, and R. Singh

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS ..... **III**

ABSTRACT ..... **IV**

1. INTRODUCTION **1**

1.1 OUTLINE OF MEETING 1

2. FOCUS GROUP OBJECTIVES **3**

3. PARTICIPANTS' EXPECTATIONS **5**

4. MORNING SESSION: WHAT IS THE INTEGRATED MARINE MANAGEMENT PROCESS? **7**

4.1 FEDERAL VISION 7
4.2 PROVINCIAL VISION 7
4.3 WHAT PARTICIPANTS WOULD LIKE 7
4.4 STRATEGIES THAT COULD BE USED FOR THE PILOT 8

5. AFTERNOON SESSION: REPORT OF BREAKOUT GROUPS **9**

5.1 GROUP 1 9
5.2 GROUP 2 12
5.3 GROUP 3 16

6. DISCUSSION OF NEXT STEPS **21**

7. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS **27**

7.1 PARTICIPATION 27
7.2 CRITERIA 27
7.3 SELECTION OF FOCUS/PILOT AREA 28
7.4 OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS 29

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS **29**

9. APPENDIX A - PARTICIPANTS AND INVITEES **31**

10. APPENDIX B - JOINT FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL POWER POINT PRESENTATION **35**

11. APPENDIX C - INITIAL LETTER OF INVITATION **57**

12. APPENDIX D - SUBSEQUENT INPUT **59**

ABSTRACT

Buzeta, M-I., J. Davies, M. Janowicz, D.R. Duggan, D. Campbell, and R. Singh. Integrated Marine Planning in the Coastal Zone of Southwest New Brunswick: Report from the First Focus Meeting, November 19, 2002, Pennfield, New Brunswick. Can. Manuscr. Rep. Fish. Aqua. Sci. 2682: iv + 60 pp.

This report is a summary of a focus group meeting held on November 19, 2002 in Pennfield, New Brunswick to help provide a direction for integrated marine planning in the coastal zone of Southwest New Brunswick. Both the federal and provincial governments are interested in furthering coastal zone management within the coastal and marine areas of New Brunswick, and recognize that this necessitates participation from the coastal residents and users who will be affected by future policy. The report summarizes the proceedings of the meeting, and includes the participants' expectations, and the results of breakout group discussions. The report sets out the recommended criteria for a focus/pilot area, three possible focus/pilot areas, and a summary of recommendations and next steps.

RÉSUMÉ

Buzeta, M-I., J. Davies, M. Janowicz, D.R. Duggan, D. Campbell, and R. Singh. Integrated Marine Planning in the Coastal Zone of Southwest New Brunswick: Report from the First Focus Meeting, November 19, 2002, Pennfield, New Brunswick. Can. Manuscr. Rep. Fish. Aqua. Sci. 2682: iv + 60 pp.

Le présent rapport résume la réunion d'un groupe de consultation tenue le 19 novembre 2002 à Pennfield (N.-B.) dans le but d'orienter la planification maritime intégrée de la zone côtière du sud-ouest du Nouveau-Brunswick. Soucieux de faire progresser la gestion de la zone côtière au sein des régions côtières et océaniques du Nouveau-Brunswick, les gouvernements fédéral et provincial savent que cela nécessite la participation des résidants et des utilisateurs de la zone côtière qui seront touchés par la politique future à ce sujet. Ce rapport résume les délibérations de la réunion, les anticipations des participants, et les résultats des discussions de groupes. Le rapport présente aussi les critères recommandés pour l'établissement d'une zone d'intervention ou zone pilote, trois zones d'intervention ou zones pilotes possibles, un résumé des recommandations et les prochaines étapes.

1. INTRODUCTION

A focus group meeting was held on November 19, 2002 in Pennfield NB. The purpose of the meeting was to help provide input for integrated marine planning in the coastal zone of Southwest New Brunswick. Both the federal and provincial governments are interested in furthering coastal zone management within the coastal and marine areas of New Brunswick and recognize that this necessitates participation from the coastal residents and users who will be affected by future policy. This document has been submitted to the federal and provincial government agencies for their consideration. This document includes:

1. Introduction to focus group objectives
2. Participants expectations, including Federal and Provincial, from this process
3. An overview of the workshop discussions and results of breakout group outputs
4. Discussion on next steps
5. Summary and Recommendations
6. Appendix A – List of participants and invitees
7. Appendix B – Initial letter of invitation
8. Appendix C – Power Point presentation
9. Appendix D – Subsequent Input

Refer to Appendix A for a list of participants and organizations contacted. The focus group identified the following other interests that should be included: regional municipalities, regional economic development officers, wind energy development interests, the transportation sector, JD Irving, and the Saint John River (watershed groups). While the Saint John River is outside of Charlotte County, the area to be considered by the focus group, the suggestion was viewed from the perspective of the influence the Saint John River has on a portion of the Charlotte County coastline, mostly the area just East of Lepreau. The group also suggested that the DFO Area office in St. Andrews would have further suggestions on whom to contact.

Organizers recognize these suggestions and will include them when there is a clearer idea of the location of the focus area.

1.1 OUTLINE OF MEETING

- Introductory remarks and presentations
- Clarification of Focus Group objectives by Jesse Davies, Facilitator
- Participants' expectations
- Morning session: discussion on the process of Integrated Management
- Afternoon session: breakout discussion groups
- Discussion of next steps
- Summary and recommendations
- Appendices

2. FOCUS GROUP OBJECTIVES

Introductory remarks by Marianne Janowitz (New Brunswick Department of Environment and Local Government) and Maria-Ines Buzeta (Oceans & Environment Branch - DFO).

Marianne Janowitz (NB Dept of Environment and Local Government): It's good to see all of you here today. We are embarking on what we think is a very exciting exercise and we are doing it in conjunction with the federal government to attempt to develop a coastal zone management strategy for the province over time. This will take time and this is one of the first really public discussions that we are having regarding an eventual policy on coastal and marine issues. We are engaging you at a very early stage in policy development, and hope that you find that idea as exciting as we do. We recognize that in New Brunswick we have land planning, we have our coastal areas protection policy and at this point the one gap we have is in the marine component. Because of our Crown Lands and some of our environmental regulations we would like to have the opportunity to address that gap. Ultimately a marine policy would complement our Coastal Areas Protection Policy. I appreciate your involvement in this exercise and hope that you will continue to be interested as we progress with your help. Thanks.

Maria-Ines Buzeta (DFO): Thank you for being here. We realize that some of the participants were not able to come and Jessie will address that later, in terms of ensuring that their participation is included in the final summary of the proceedings. We are trying to ensure that there is a diverse mix of all the components of coastal life, and this is the first step towards that. This is a way of starting right from the bottom up, and including everyone from the start, rather than halfway through the process. So hopefully we will get some of the basic questions answered today as to how we should continue to proceed. And I think the presentation will probably clarify a little bit more how the federal and provincial departments are planning to work together on coastal management. Thank you.

Power Point presentation by Marianne Janowitz, New Brunswick Department of Environment and Local Government, and Dave Duggan, DFO, Coastal Management Section, Oceans and Habitat. Presentation is available on CD should anyone wish to view it. A hard copy of the presentation is included in Appendix B of this document.

Jessie Davies (facilitator): I would now like to go into some of the objectives of this initiative, and obviously you will get more from the federal/provincial presentation that Dave Duggan and Marianne Janowitz are going to be doing. This is a joint federal-provincial initiative. It is aimed at developing a larger and longer vision of how the coastal zone can be used today, and in the future, so that it maintains its ecological integrity, and provides the foundation for the continuing existence of coastal communities, and for sustainable development in the coastal marine area. It's extremely ambitious in scope and in objective. The intent of this initiative is to start a process of local coastal marine users visioning the future for their areas. This vision will be incorporated into the overall approach for New Brunswick marine areas and should form the basis for decision-making.

The Oceans Act, from the federal point of view, calls on the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans to lead in the development of an oceans management strategy and a framework based on sustainable development, integrated management, precautionary principle, collaborative and ecosystem principles and approaches. In a word, the vision is to achieve sustainability. For this, it must look at the four basic concepts of sustainability – social, community, economic, and environmental, as well as how this is going to be operationalized, in other words, the institutional. The Federal Minister of Fisheries has been directed by Parliament to achieve this vision by leading and facilitating the development and implementation of integrated management plans, in collaboration with all interests. That's why we've been invited here today. The focus of this initiative is on a planning process, which will develop oceans and coastal management plans. So this is collaborative work. The idea is to develop social capitol and capacity for the effective development and implementation of this plan. And it will be a balance in the end. The Oceans Act obviously has the authority and powers to implement marine environmental guidelines, standards and regulations, in support of a management plan. This is required in order to set a common basis for all activities, and to fill gaps between the current sector-based ecosystem protection, which is the current situation that most of you are working in today.

The Oceans Act, from the federal point of view, sets out an oceans management strategy and a framework based on sustainable development, integrated management, precautionary principle, collaborative and ecosystem principles and approaches. In a word, the vision is to achieve sustainability and look at the four basic concepts of sustainability – social, community, economic, and environmental.

Criteria for pilot project: Here are the criteria that come with the planning of this initiative for selecting a pilot community, but when you look at them you may want to modify them, and that's one of our jobs today. Four criteria have been suggested:

1. The pilot community should be small enough so that it is easy to engage all of the users.
2. There should be existing baseline information that's already been collected pertaining to the marine environment, or at least an interest in doing so. This could relate to community monitoring, but it also relates to the scientific information that is already residing in the area.
3. The area should capture a diversity of habitats, users, and stakeholders.
4. There should not be community-dividing issues, but some sense of wanting to maintain a coastal community. (Note: The focus group moved away from this criteria in favour of looking for a community which did have some unresolved issues)

You can decide which of these are important and how they would help define a pilot area in the Bay of Fundy. So today we are going to try to help identify three pilot project areas.

3. PARTICIPANTS' EXPECTATIONS

Participants' interests ranged from listening, observing and reporting back to their respective groups and agencies, to helping to implement integrated marine management in the Bay of Fundy. Several participants suggested that integrated marine management might be a tool to deal with conflict resolution, and to help to achieve ecological sustainability within the Bay. Interest was expressed in a sustainable development approach considering economic, environmental, and social aspects of integrated marine management. Specific areas of interest/concern include:

- Heritage and archaeological issues;
- Commercial fisheries;
- The role of physical, chemical and biological oceanography;
- Conservation;
- Marine mammals;
- Eco-tourism;
- Integrated marine management policy framework;
- The development of an integrated marine management process for the Bay of Fundy.

4. MORNING SESSION: WHAT IS THE INTEGRATED MARINE MANAGEMENT PROCESS?

Discussions in this session focused on three areas:

1. Clarification of integrated marine management process, from the Federal and Provincial agencies point of view
2. What participants would like for the Bay of Fundy
3. Participants' suggestions for strategies

4.1 FEDERAL VISION

Canada's Oceans Strategy is the Government of Canada's policy statement for the management of estuarine coastal and marine ecosystems. The Strategy will be further refined and implemented by the Government of Canada in collaboration with provincial and territorial governments; affected Aboriginal organizations and communities (including those bodies established under land claims agreements); ocean industries such as fishing, shipping and oil and gas interests; environmental organizations and non-governmental organizations; coastal communities; and other Canadians or organizations with an interest in its development or implementation (editor, Sept. 2004). These groups would advise the decision makers on how to proceed and how the area should look in the future.

DFO defines two types of areas. These are:

1. Large Ocean Management Area (LOMA) – Bay of Fundy, for example
2. Nested within the LOMA, Coastal Management Areas (CMA) and Marine Protected Areas (MPA) - the CMAs could be based on a watershed, for example

4.2 PROVINCIAL VISION

The provincial strategy with the help of these focus groups, is to identify the objectives, principles and vision for planning. This is a planning process, not an issue resolution process. The pilot project on capacity building will be in Charlotte County. The provincial vision is to find a mechanism that already exists so that the vision is entrenched, and is a simple decision-making process. The fear of advisory groups is that advice is taken, but not followed.

4.3 WHAT PARTICIPANTS WOULD LIKE

Participants expressed a range of concerns and interests related to integrated marine management (IM) in the Bay of Fundy. Several of these reflected the need to address the issue of user conflict. As one participant put it, "Policies are always changing because of the economic factor. If the policy is to create jobs, then keeping an area pristine is impossible. Is it (IM) workable? When jobs speak, the environment loses. We all want the same thing, but for jobs, something has to be sacrificed. The challenge is to develop a strategy while objectives and principles are

developed. Aquaculture has made Charlotte County viable and tourism wants to maintain a pristine environment. Aquaculture is growing and creating jobs. It has to come from province. If the vision is too generic, it (IM) won't happen."

Another indicated that we would need to know how to manage human activity while maintaining ecological integrity, and that this requires a whole lot of science "What resources will DFO put towards answering the question of carrying capacity? Until we know, we have no targets. There has to be a commitment of science resources to obtain ecological baselines. Otherwise we are managing, as to date, on best guesses".

Dave Duggan from DFO responded with an example from the Bras d'Or area. DFO has a Memorandum of Understanding in Bras d'Or that provides resources for habitat mapping for five years called SIMBOL (Science for Integrated Management in the Bras d'Or Lakes). The St. Andrews Biological Station (SABS) could focus research on one site in the same manner.

Participants would like the process to address questions such as:

- How do we achieve sustainable development?
- How do we identify community? Or do we mean a coastal marine area that incorporates several communities?
- Clarifications on terminology and concepts used by DFO and NB- ELG in their presentation (eg, pilot area, community)

A couple of participants indicated that a policy, which only aimed to protect the *status quo,* was not adequate, as the region has seen considerable environmental degradation in the last couple of years.

4.4 STRATEGIES THAT COULD BE USED FOR THE PILOT

Participants expressed interest in looking at areas in other regions in Canada, or other parts of the world, as examples of integrated marine management. The Sea of Cortez was suggested. DFO was asked to elaborate on the process to date in Bras d'Or and the Minas Basin. DFO responded, "The Minas Basin is still in the engagement process. There are two reports on community consultation for Bras d'Or, one done in 1990 and one done in 1995. First Nations are involved; there are five First Nations communities in Bras d'Or. The time is right to bring groups together for management plans. The Sustainable Communities Initiative has 35 federal, provincial and municipal government members on the Bras d'Or Lakes field team. This is a bottom-up process. The issues will be addressed through working groups, but will go back to the committee."

A participant reminded the focus group that the Coastal Zone Canada Association published a compilation of coastal management exercises worldwide for the Coastal Zone Canada 2000 Conference. This document has been updated and is available on the website at http://www.uhi.umb.edu/b2k/baseline2000.pdf.

5. AFTERNOON SESSION: REPORT OF BREAKOUT GROUPS

The three breakout groups were charged with answering three questions:

1. What criteria would you use to select a focus (pilot) area?
2. What three areas within the Bay of Fundy would you suggest?
3. What boundaries would you suggest?

Break-Out Group Summaries

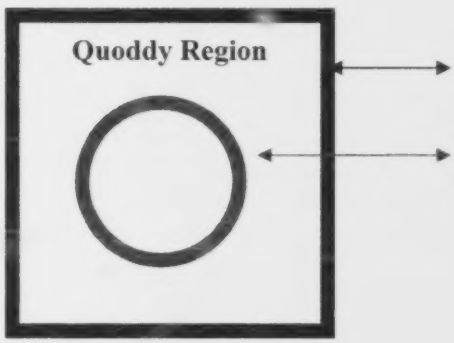
Note: For purposes of clarity, the areas reviewed have been arranged so that the preferred option for each group is listed last because the discussion points and the summary relate directly to that area.

5.1 GROUP 1

Oral Report

Janice Harvey: We worked on defining an area using maps, not so much on the big ideas. When we looked at the other coastal management areas, such as Minas Basin and Bras d'Or, the geographic scope of those is basically comparable to the Quoddy Region, including Grand Manan and not separate from it. Even though we were instructed at the beginning that this Quoddy Region was too large for a pilot project, we thought that in fact, this is comparable to those two other areas that DFO is working in. Therefore as an ecological and socio-economic context, the whole Quoddy Region could be our envelope. But within that envelope there would be a smaller zone for a pilot project and that would be where people would come together around a single table to do some work.

(Note: The Quoddy envelope is represented by the square and the smaller zone for the pilot project is represented by the circle.)



Greens Point to White Horse Island SW through Head Harbour Passage, Western Passage to the US border in St. Croix
Passamaquoddy/Deer Island within the larger Quoddy envelope

Criteria

Geography and size should be comparable to those of other potential DFO coastal management areas, i.e. Minas Basin, Bras d'Or. The group felt that the "Quoddy area," from Milltown out towards, and inclusive of, Grand Manan, would fulfill this, and the subsequent criteria listed. This would constitute the larger envelope, but a smaller area within might work as a pilot. There was some discussion on the benefit of treating Grand Manan as a separate community, rather than as part of the larger Quoddy area.

The smaller area should:

- Be representative of whole area
- Have a diversity of activities
- Have diversity in demographics
- Include a biological hotspot and an impoverished habitat
- Have a diversity of ecosystems and habitats

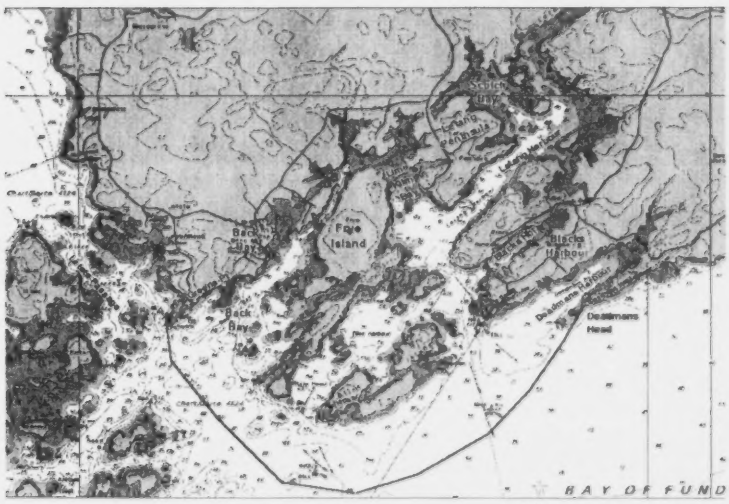
Representativeness and diversity were considered to be the most important criteria.

Sites/Boundaries

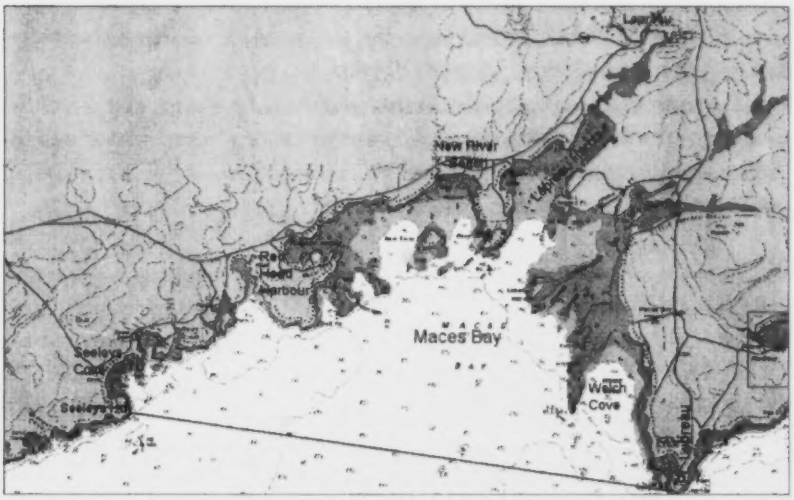
We identified four smaller regions as potential pilot areas within the larger Quoddy envelope (maps were provided, as shown in figures).

1. The Grand Manan Archipelago - including Machias Seal Island, and Murr Ledges. This area was discussed, but is best addressed separately (no map provided).

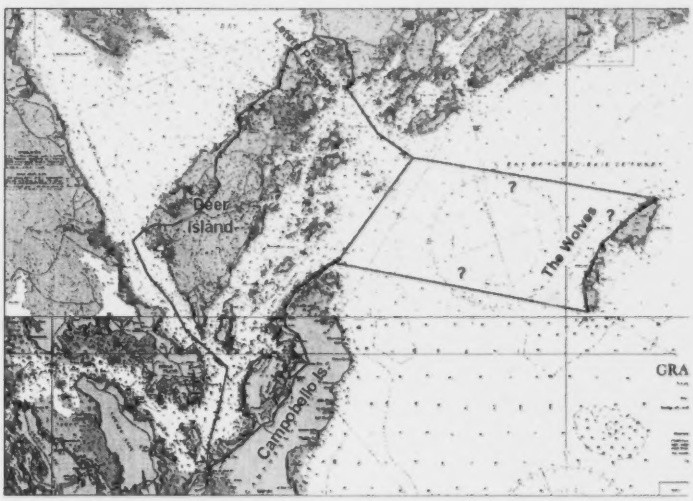
2. Maces Bay - The upper end of the Quoddy Region, from Point Lepreau down to Seeley's Cove, essentially Seeley's Head



3. Beaver Harbour out to the Wolves, and over to Green's Point.



4. Passamaquoddy-Deer Island archipelago. Green's Point down to, and including White Horse Island, the inner coast of Campobello, down through Head Harbour Passage and to the US border, Western Passage, and up to the head of tide in St. Stephen. This would include Passamaquoddy Bay, the St. Croix estuary and Head Harbour Passage.



5. Same as above, but including Campobello (if looking for inclusiveness). To be totally inclusive, all of Campobello would be included in this zone. Either of these first two options still includes the community of Campobello, but not all of its geography (no map provided).

Criteria

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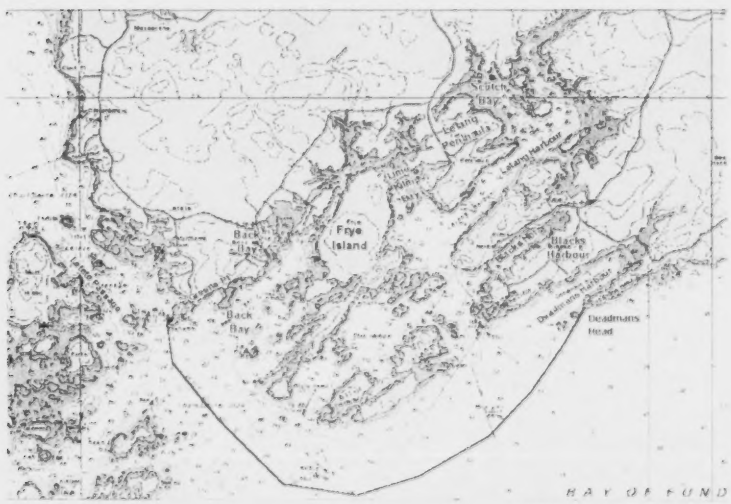

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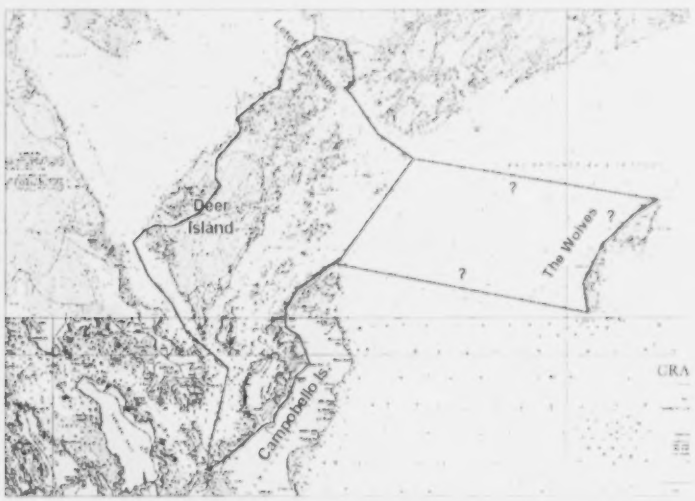


5. Same as above, but including Campobello (if looking for inclusiveness). To be totally inclusive, all of Campobello would be included in this zone. Either of these first two options still includes the community of Campobello, but not all of its geography (no map provided).

For purposes of a pilot project, we decided that our preference would be Area 4, but not including Campobello. The group felt that for a pilot project, the Deer Island and Campobello areas are fairly similar, and what we were looking for in a pilot project was a representative area, not necessarily a totally inclusive area.

Area 4 is the most representative area of the range. We have the most diversification of human activities in the area, the water-based industries – fisheries and aquaculture. But also, the highest concentration of human populations are found there, as well as dispersed rural areas, and the heaviest tourism concentration. The West Isles-Head Harbour Passage area is a biological "hotspot", very biologically diverse and important, but it also has a biologically impoverished area, which is how I would characterize Passamaquoddy Bay. You also have diversity of habitats. The marine environments between Passamaquoddy Bay and the eastern side of Deer Island are very different: there is an estuarine habitat, an island community, as well as mainland community. So in terms of being a piece of the Quoddy Region, this is the area where you get the most diversity across a range of criteria that you might look at, and we thought that representation and diversity were probably the most important criteria for a pilot project.

We didn't talk about how to include the U.S. The other thing we did talk about was the presence of lots of capacity, the Biological Station, Eastern Charlotte Waterways, the St. Croix Estuary Project, a proposed marine protected area[1], some public and private protected areas (Nature Trust of New Brunswick islands), and the history of science knowledge. There's a lot to start with in that area.

Summary

Area 4, the Passamaquoddy-Deer Island archipelago, including White Horse Island and the inner-coast of Campobello, was considered the preferred option. It contains a variety of activities, the most diverse water-based industries, heavy tourism, a diversity of marine habitats, the highest concentration of people and of dispersed rural areas, and has island and mainland communities. It includes a biological hotspot, the West Isles–Head Harbour area, and a biologically impoverished area, Passamaquoddy Bay. There is a lot of capacity: St. Andrews Biological Station, Eastern Charlotte Waterways, St. Croix Estuary and a long history of scientific knowledge. Also there are some terrestrial protected areas and various past and present proposals for protection of the area.

5.2 GROUP 2

Oral Report

Blythe Chang: We wanted something that was ecologically meaningful. We had a discussion on whether or not watersheds should be included, and ideally yes, but scale is related to what resources are available. Issues are another thing; we wanted multiple issues, but not too many,

[1] This refers to initiatives by non-governmental organizations or to the past proposal of a National Marine Park by Parks Canada.

we wanted baseline information, to be available, but then we had a discussion on what is a baseline. Would it be realistic to have what was the situation two hundred and fifty years ago as a baseline target, given the number of people living in the area now? With respect to jurisdictional issues, unlike the other group, we specifically wanted to exclude any international areas for a pilot. Realizing that it is a pilot, we wanted to simplify things. We didn't want anything that had international boundaries. The pilot should have a reasonable probability of success. We wanted to include a self-identified community within the pilot. This morning we discussed what is a community; what we came up with was, that a community is a bunch of people who identify themselves as a community. You have to find an area where the pilot is acceptable. Some areas may not be very receptive to having a planning process like this. An area that would be representative of a broader area would be preferable to looking at one unique, specific thing. We should have an idea of probability of success; having existing organizations that could champion the exercise is critical to success.

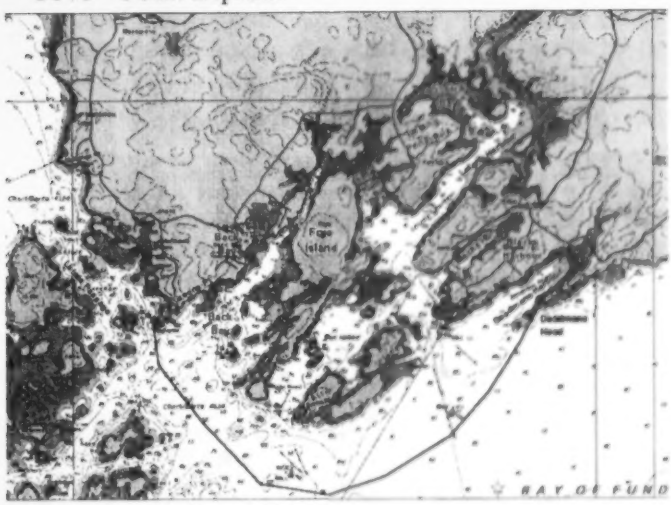
Criteria

Group 2 suggested the following criteria for the pilot area:

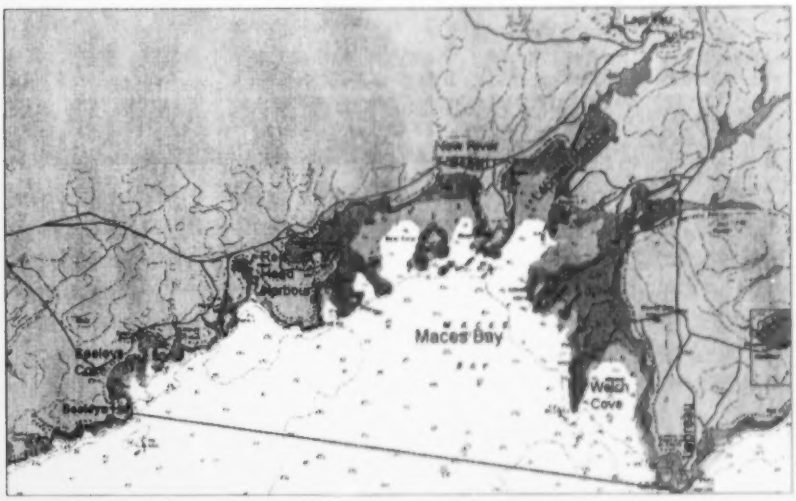
- Ecologically meaningful
- Include watersheds
- Scale of pilot area should reflect the scale of resources available
- Some issues, but not too many
- Appropriate baseline information , and "baseline" should be defined
- Jurisdictions (boundaries) should be simple initially
- Reasonable probability of success
- Self-identified community
- Acceptable to community
- Representative of broader area
- Existing champion within the community

Sites/boundaries

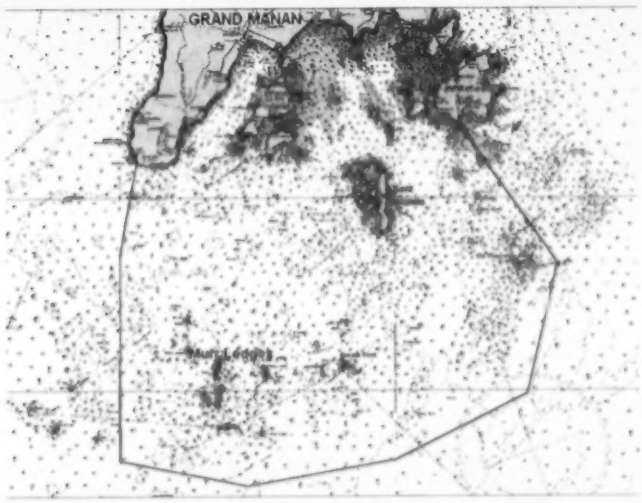
1. We looked at specific areas, and at smaller areas than the other group: Maces Bay – Seeley Cove – Point Lepreau



2. Southern Grand Manan – Southern Head – White Head- Murr Ledges



3. Letang – Bliss- Back Bay- Deadmans Harbour– Green's Point



We discussed the location of the specific pilot area first, before discussing boundaries. We felt that, by deciding where we would want to go, the boundaries would be more specific to us, and that made the exercise easier for us. We had great deal of discussion about Deer Island, the West Isles area. One of our concepts was that we didn't want the easiest, and we didn't want the hardest locations. We wanted the pilot project to be somewhere where the bugs out could be worked out, instead of beating your head against a wall. There is a great deal of controversy on West Isles area, and we didn't want the easiest or the hardest area. West Isles we felt to be the larger challenge, same as Grand Manan, so we chose the middle ground.

We decided on Area 3, Letang – Bliss- Back Bay- Deadmans Harbour– Green's Point, for many of the reasons that have already been mentioned by others. It contains many activities: fishing lobster, scallop, clam, and herring, rockweed harvesting, aquaculture, and tourism. There is also a paper mill. It has a diverse environment including mainland, islands, and the estuary. Communities include villages such Blacks Harbour and Back Bay, as well as rural communities. There is a fair amount of scientific information for the area.

Summary

Area 3, Letang – Bliss- Back Bay- Deadmans Harbour– Green's Point - was considered by Group 2 as the preferred option, because of the variety of activities, diverse environment, and scientific information available. It was also felt that this area was less challenging than other areas, and there would be a reasonable probability of success.

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5.3 GROUP 3

Oral Report

Rob Rainer: We began by running through some of the criteria for selecting the area. We more or less went around the table as ideas surfaced. We didn't have time to talk through every idea in great detail, and therefore come to a strong consensus on any one of the criteria. Some of the criteria are a bit more definitive than others. One criteria discussed was that the level of resources should be sufficient to support the pilot project. If the federal and provincial governments only have $10,000 to support a pilot, that is going to scale the level of activity you can hope to undertake. So there is a real desire to have clarity as to what the resources are going to be to support the pilot. A much larger amount of money then that will have a bearing on the size and complexity of a pilot.

By definition, "integrated" means bringing different things together, so any given issue that the management plan might tackle, should really matter to more than two economic sectors. So that would be a bit of a litmus test if it were really pertinent to the planning process. If it is really only pertinent to one sector, than it doesn't really get into the whole integrated ideal. Proximity to the U.S. border would allow for consideration of international commitments.

The area we select should be fairly heavily impacted already, with some acute conflict to emotionally engage parties. The area should be large enough to immediately engage a variety of stakeholders. If the area is too small, you are limiting the number of issues you are going to be involved with. A large number of stakeholders may fall off the list. How easy would it be to make the transition from a pilot project to a permanent project? Again, we are back to the geographic scale. If you have a very small area with a number of issues, what happens when you want to transition that pilot into a broader, more permanent project? How difficult is it going to be to engage stakeholders who weren't involved in the pilot because the geographic area was too small?

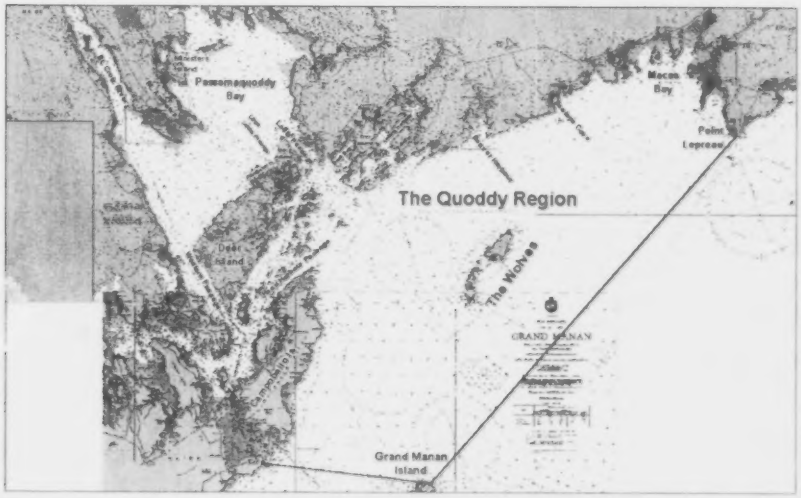
There should be a certain amount of information to work with, but not necessarily complete information, not that we ever have that. A degree of uncertainty is probably helpful because that is part of the challenge we have to work through.

Criteria

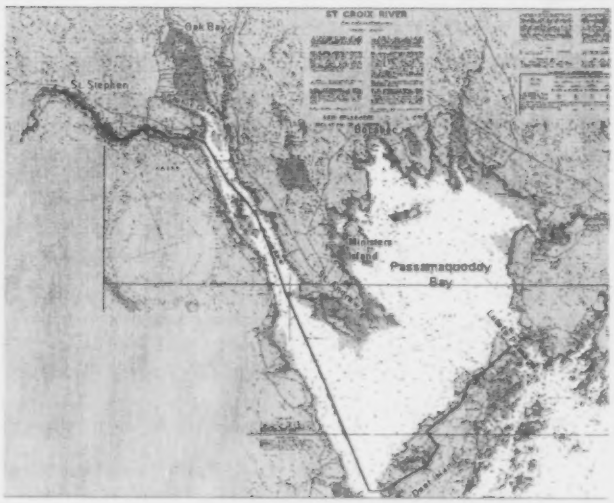
1. Sufficient resources to support the scale of the pilot project
2. Diversity of socio-economic activities issues; should matter to at least two economic sectors
3. Heavily impacted area, with some acute conflict
4. Proximity to the U.S. border
5. The area should be large enough to include a variety of stakeholders and issues.
6. Ease of transition from a pilot project to a permanent project
7. Some information should be available

Sites/boundaries

1. Quoddy Region: Passamaquoddy Bay, West Isles, Passages, Deer Is., Campobello, The Wolves, Grand Manan. This is a significant area, and some areas within it have more pressing issues. If the Quoddy area is too large, maybe we focus on only some of its issues and on the framework.



2. Passamaquoddy to St. Croix: If the Quoddy area is considered too large, then smaller areas could be selected inside the Quoddy Region, like Passamaquoddy Bay.



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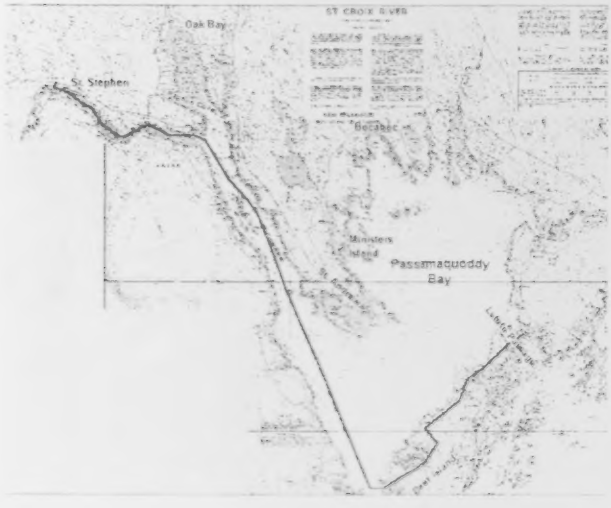

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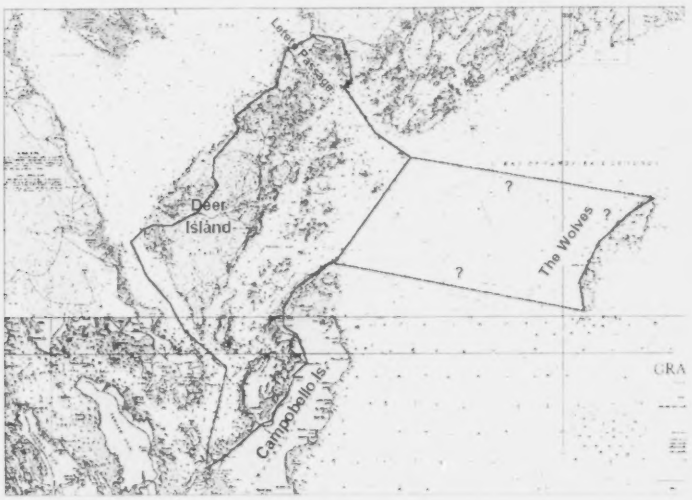

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Group 3 thought the Quoddy region, possibly with Grand Manan, would make a logical area to think about. The Quoddy Region was defined as Point Lepreau – the St. Croix estuary, and towards the northern tip of Grand Manan. A further discussion about a smaller sub-area, defined as being around Deer Island, was though to be more manageable for the project.

Group 3 concluded that the geographic area could either be: a larger area, such as the Quoddy Region described in option 1, and perhaps limit the focus of that pilot to a certain number of issues; or a smaller geographic area, such as Passamaquoddy-St. Croix (option 2), or the Deer Island-West Isles corridor (option 3), and take on a larger number of issues.

The group identified some key drivers that might be associated with the pilot:

- Marine water access: simply the access to the water resource, and the whole question of zoning the water environment.
- Coastal land-based pollution.
- Goal of a healthy environment capable of generating stable socio-economic benefits. That might be the principal driver that brings people together.

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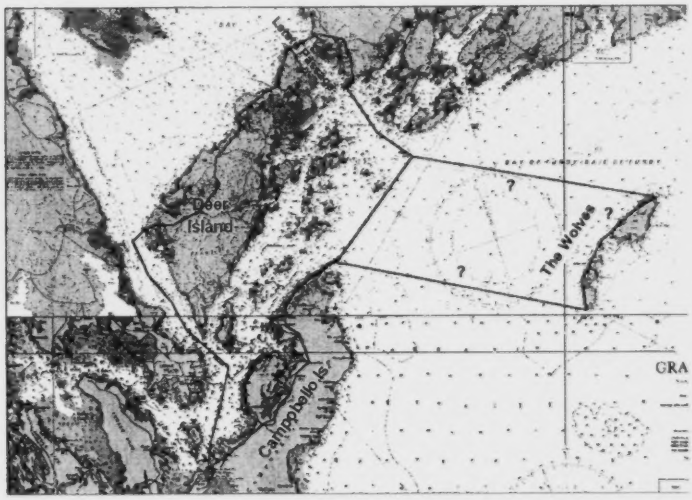

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The goal of the process should be to test a democratic conflict-resolution mechanism. That led to some discussion that the focus of the pilot should not be so much to resolve every issue, but to test the mechanisms by which community interests have come together to talk about some of the challenges they are facing.

6. DISCUSSION OF NEXT STEPS

***Note**: It should be noted that participants had a number of questions regarding the funding available for this initiative, the information available on different proposed areas, and the time commitment for the pilot by the government agencies. The answers to these questions might well influence (and potentially change) these selections. Input from groups and individuals not available on November 19 for the focus group meeting might also influence this.*

Jessie Davies: I want to give you an idea of some of the next steps discussed by the government agencies before the meeting. I think we have to give them the opportunity to say, "Now that we've heard things, we want to change our next steps." But before I do that, maybe I will ask the group what they would like to see for next steps.

We heard:

- I would like to see both of those government agencies come back with how committed they are to the project. "I want to see the money on the table."
- Participants queried the potential size of the pilot area and the number of issues as being determined by the amount of financial commitment from the two levels of government.
- Participants also suggested that an area straddling the border would have higher project costs.
- Participants wondered about the relative cost of biological studies, facilitating meetings, and the collaborative process
- DFO response: We are committed, at this point, in this year's budget (to March 31st, 2003), to the discussions we have had here today (support for this meeting and partial support for the study we spoke about). What I can say is that we are considering a pilot area in the New Brunswick part of the Bay of Fundy. We are about to start our business planning and this gives me a much better idea about what I would prioritize. From the Biological Station, I can't talk about what their level of commitment is, but there has been talk about focusing on an area. The Regional Director for Science has said we need to be able to focus on an area and bring all of these different scientists with their expertise to focus on an area. We've come a long way today in terms of narrowing down where we might be able to work. So, as far as saying will there be support for this project, yes. What will it be? I can't say. From my budget I will look at this as one of the priorities that I would look to fund.
- Provincial response: We have an amount of money set aside in the budget between now and the end of March. It's a very small amount of money; however, it can get a pilot project going. Because this is a new initiative for both the federal and provincial governments in terms of funding, we are looking at doing this incrementally. We have a commitment for an amount of money now. We will be able to continue the project after April 1st. It is enough for a pilot project.
- Participants asked how the final decision to select a focus/pilot area would be made

Jessie Davies: We talked about this as advice; someone has to make the ultimate decision. I suppose the question is, will this group, or a similar group convene again to have more input before that decision is made. There was another focus meeting considered later on in terms of the policy issues. And obviously, a meeting with the community is required to test the acceptability of the pilot area, and those kinds of things. But will this group have more input into which area is selected?

Marianne Janowicz: Probably it would depend on further discussions we have on them and whether there needs to be further clarification of those boundaries.

Participant: Might I make a suggestion that we take what the three groups have said and we all try to come together on one vision. Rather than leaving it to you guys to come up with our vision, the one you like. You're here to listen to what we have to say and maybe in the time we have left, we can try to pick a common goal, because in the long run, that's what this whole project is going to be about, coming to a consensus. And if we can choose from what we've all heard from the three groups as being the one that we want to put forward, then maybe you would have some idea as to the scale of the agreed upon area, and we would be able to move from there. To allow you to go away and pick and choose is not exactly what this group has been working towards all day.

Dave Duggan: I agree with you, and if we could come to that, it would make it much easier for the people that I have to report back to say this is the consensus that the group came to. Now, a caveat to that is that there were associations and groups that didn't have input into that, but given that we've come to consensus around this table, this is the area we are talking about. Would you support that?

Participant: There is not an area that excludes any of the groups who are not here today. Whether they are here or not, it is still affecting them.

Dave Duggan: So we would have to get input from them. I would say what you have suggested is the way I would like to see it go. This was the recommendation from the group and I would take that back to my managers and say this is what has come out of this. From the federal perspective, do we support it? This will have to be done from the provincial perspective as well.

Participant: I think it would also have to be caveated that we are working on limited information. It is not being nailed down. We have used the information (scientific and sociological) available to choose the best area. This is what we feel you are looking for in the way of our decision-making processes.

Jessie Davies: We have one region; the Quoddy Region that is defined differently and then we have some smaller areas. Given the full suite of criteria, it's not likely that we are going to be able to apply all those criteria, particularly the U.S. border ones. There are some others that aren't exactly the same, but we will keep the whole list of them as part of the process.

Participant: My question has to do with process from here, given that it's late in the afternoon. Is it better to delay the discussion on trying to finalize an area until a subsequent meeting and use that intervening time for the federal and provincial representatives to further clarify the process and the end result? For example, questions on funding and this sort of thing. We can use the remaining time to come up with questions that the group might have that they would like to have answered prior to making this selection. I'm concerned about the time we have available and if people feel pressured to rush towards choosing an area. I think there may be some more important questions that need to be answered.

Jessie Davies: I would also like to throw onto the table that in the next two to three weeks, you will have a document in front of you that will summarize the criteria you have chosen, and will also show you maps. So it may be that you will come back here with a second bit of thinking and try to figure out which ones will work. Now the funding issue is one that will have to be clearly decided outside of this room and outside of this group. But this allows the other people to look at something that is fairly clear and focused and precise. Then they can say if we are going to do this, this area would be better than that and these are the reasons and how they reflect what we heard.

Marianne Janowicz: I think for us to come to an agreement on one area that we would want to put forward is going to take some time. And I think that we should be reflective with maps and criteria information, etc. I kind of like the idea of identifying the questions that we need further clarification on, and making a point of coming together again early in the New Year to more clearly talk about this and focus our discussion on that, and the next steps.

Participant: There are other lines that could be drawn on the maps. If the criteria were more manageability and that sort of thing, you could draw the line just north of St. Andrews down around to Oven Head, exclude Deer Island, but look at Passamaquoddy Bay proper and St. Andrews rather than including the estuary. So depending on the criteria you could draw different lines that the ones that have been identified.

Jessie Davies: I think I am beginning to hear that we are not going to vote. We can get DFO, DELG, DAFA, and so on, to get a list of data sources. So if one of our criteria is that there should be some existing information about an area, when we come back we will know what there is.

Maria-Ines Buzeta: We have a pretty clear idea of the information available from the ecological perspective, published qualitative evaluations of various areas, habitat mapping, and some species mapping. In terms of users, we don't actually have that mapped out. Maybe some of the other departments have that. The fisheries data doesn't necessarily look at activities in smaller areas, or record the users that operate there.

Jessie Davies: So you know if people are fishing scallops there, or if people have aquaculture sites there, they're harvesting rockweed, whatever. So we may be able to get something to you

that will have a value added on top of this and input from absent people. Then we can take that forward. Now are your resources available to have that second meeting? I am assuming they are.

Marianne Janowicz: I think we originally thought we would resolve the question of pilot areas here, and that there would be other policy issues associated with it that would bring us together in the future, possibly in the middle of the pilot project to see what the pilot project looks like, and see what the next steps might be. I think it is really important that we spend some more time together on this pilot area.

Jessie Davies: Before you go out the door I want to go back to what kinds of questions do we have. Obviously availability of information is one of them. We are not going to solve the funding thing. But what other questions do we have for when we meet again: the maps, the list of criteria, what do you want added? What do you want the agencies or anyone else to add to the information available to you to make a decision?

Participant: Clarity on what actually constitutes an integrated management process. What are the options for steps that a group or a body or a council or whatever might be mandated to follow. The range could be that the group meets once a year and talks in general terms and comes up with a vision statement or whatever, or it could be much more involved than that. A lot depends on what the federal and provincial folks have in mind, what their own vision of this is. I think having clarity on it is very important because that really speaks to involvement, commitment and possible costs for participants.

Jessie Davies: So we need to know is the extent of the project. We probably need a timeframe too. Are we thinking five years for the project altogether? Three years? Two years?
If we are going to meet in January or February, we will also need to know what is expected. We also expect to have a meeting with the community prior to any implementation.

Marianne Janowicz: For a pilot, [the timeframe] is ideally one year. Now that may change.

Dave Duggan: Well the pilot in the Bras d'Or Lakes started out in let's say 1999, 2000. The study was from a community group. That was not under the Oceans Strategy. But I would say that if DFO gets involved in the pilot project we would probably be looking at three years, realistically.

Participant: What I need is a better description of what a pilot project is. I was thinking of it as something where you run the process through from beginning to end within a certain area and that's how you find out if it works. Then you do it in other areas and that becomes your template. But if a pilot project is phase one … I guess I need a better definition of what a pilot project is.

Jessie Davies: I think that we can suggest to the various agencies that are involved that we have a shorter, rather than longer piece because people tend to read shorter than longer pieces, that could go out fairly soon. Like a summary statement, the maps, the list of criteria, the clarifications of what a pilot project is, what the timeframe is likely to be and so on. And I think

that we can do it in a fairly short document, which is our highest degree of possibility that people will read it. Everyone will get that at the same time.

Marianne Janowicz: The demographic study, if we can pull it off, would be very helpful in identifying the project. One of the first steps in a pilot project is to identify the demographics in the chosen area, so that we know what the industries are, the population, and some sense of the culture. That would help identify what the engagement process is going to be. What I'm thinking now, if we could pull it off, and I'm not sure that we could, is that a quick demographic study of each of the suggested pilot areas might be very helpful in the decision-making process.

Dave Duggan: DFO has the money for that.

Participant: Will you still be receptive to other parties offering up other areas?

Jessie Davies: Yes, anything you have, any further thoughts that you might have. You can also send them to me by e-mail at jdavies@unb.ca. The idea is to get everything in. There are no closed doors.

7. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 PARTICIPATION

The Focus workshop was meant to be inclusive by representation, but did not intend to consult with individual members of each sector, community or interest group, as it was not intended to be an open stakeholder forum for conflict resolution. Rather, the aim of the workshop was (and we believe we made vast progress) to obtain input from representatives for each sector, on how to proceed.

However, not everyone was able to attend. The most serious lack of attendance being that of the fishing industry (only one Association present) and First Nations (none present). Our intention is to ensure their input before we proceed. Submissions received after the workshop have been included. Therefore, a message that included the draft proceedings was sent to all who were unable to attend. Their responses and input have been summarized in Appendix D and are reflected in the summary and recommendations in this section.

7.2 CRITERIA

As can be seen from the reports of the three groups, there is considerable overlap on some of the criteria. Groups put forth reasons for having an area with some conflicts, or an area near an international boundary (looking at possibility of future international management). Items are underlined where there was agreement from at least two of the groups:

1. Resources to support the project
2. Ecological diversity, diversity of habitats, ecologically meaningful: include a biological hotspot, an impoverished area, and a conservation/protected area.
3. Economic sectors, diversity of economy and activities, socio-economic diversity
4. Right amount of controversy in the area. Desired degree of impact or conflict was different between the groups, but nobody wanted to have an area with no conflict.
5. Proximity to the US border; lack of proximity to the U.S. border (groups disagreed on this)
6. Diversity of stakeholders, demographics
7. The ability to have the project proceed from a pilot project to a permanent project (reasonable probability of success)
8. Similar size to other DFO integrated management areas
9. Representative of a broader area
10. Capacity and data available for the area.
11. Include watersheds
12. Self-identified community
13. Acceptability within the community
14. Existing champion (capacity and nearby institutions to champion)
15. Diversity of issues

16. Economy of scale. Area sufficiently large to have a diversity of participants and to make the time invested by participants worth it.

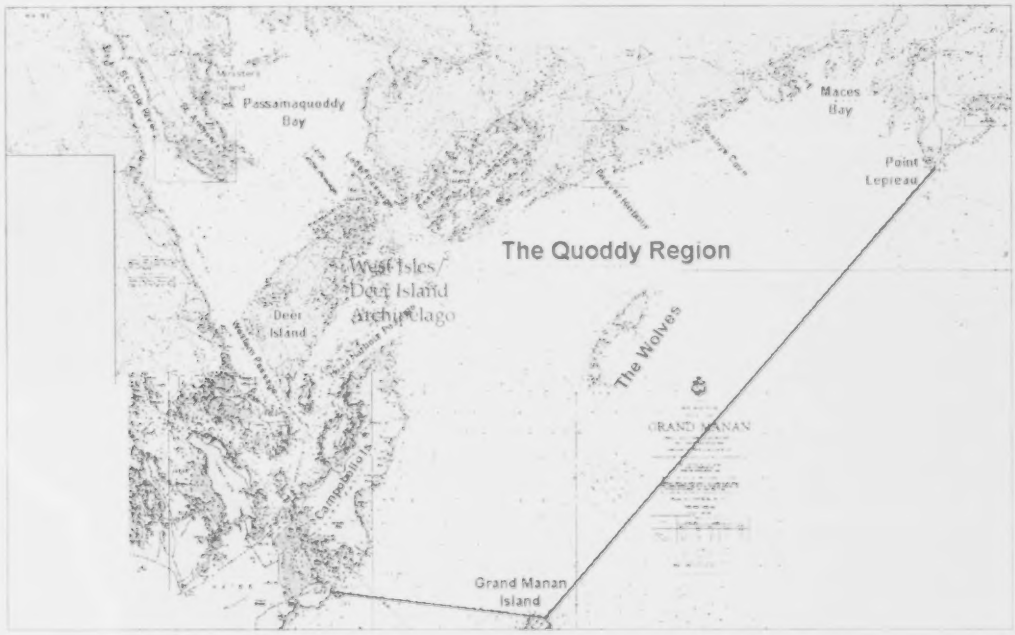
7.3 SELECTION OF FOCUS/PILOT AREA

Again, the reports from the three groups show considerable overlap on some of the pilot areas suggested. Their preferred options are summarized below. Areas are underlined where there was agreement from at least two of the groups:

1. The Quoddy Region: St. Croix estuary to Point Lepreau, and out towards the northern tip of Grand Manan. Two of the three breakout groups specifically mentioned that the pilot should be in this region:

    - The Quoddy Region, possibly with Grand Manan, as it would make a logical area to think about, but a smaller sub-area of that, around Deer Island, might be a more manageable area for the project.

    - The Quoddy Region, as this area size makes it comparable to that of Minas Basin or Bras d'Or [other DFO management areas]. The area should be large enough to make it worthwhile for participants, or there will be a lack of interest.
    - All three groups suggested sub-areas within Quoddy, if a smaller area was required.



2. Passamaquoddy-Deer Island archipelago:

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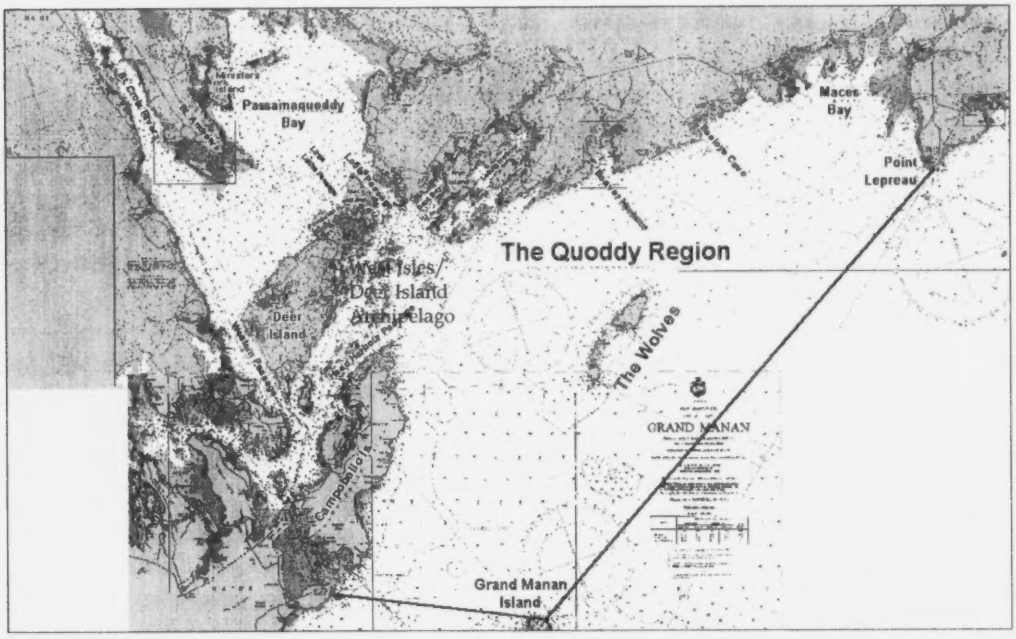
7.3 SELECTION OF FOCUS/PILOT AREA

Again, the reports from the three groups show considerable overlap on some of the pilot areas suggested. Their preferred options are summarized below. Areas are underlined where there was agreement from at least two of the groups:

1. The Quoddy Region: St. Croix estuary to Point Lepreau, and out towards the northern tip of Grand Manan. Two of the three breakout groups specifically mentioned that the pilot should be in this region:

    - The Quoddy Region, possibly with Grand Manan, as it would make a logical area to think about, but a smaller sub-area of that, around Deer Island, might be a more manageable area for the project.

    - The Quoddy Region, as this area size makes it comparable to that of Minas Basin or Bras d'Or [other DFO management areas]. The area should be large enough to make it worthwhile for participants, or there will be a lack of interest.
    - All three groups suggested sub-areas within Quoddy, if a smaller area was required.



2. Passamaquoddy-Deer Island archipelago:

- The area encompassing St. Croix estuary, Green's Point, Head Harbour Passage, Western Passage, White Horse Island, and Campobello Island, but excluding the outer coast of Campobello.

- Two of the three groups listed a sub-area as the West Isles (Deer Island, the Passages, and out to Head Harbour), with comparable geographic descriptions.

- The Passamaquoddy-Deer Island archipelago, as this area meets all the above criteria set out by the focus group, and includes a number of conservation (*Ed*: land-based) initiatives.

3. The Letang estuary, including the communities of Black's Harbour and Back Bay, was suggested by one group.

7.4 OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS

Participants identified the following information needs, and made the following recommendations, in order to proceed with subsequent discussions on a pilot area:

1. Ensure input/participation of those not able to attend (see Appendix D).
2. Use the lists of criteria, and the recommended pilot sites, put forth by this Focus group
3. Gather specific information on these areas to allow further discussion: list/map data available from DFO, DELG, DNRE, DAFA, etc., on species distributions, marine activities, users, demographics.
4. Identify provincial and federal government resources available for project
5. Clarify integrated management process
6. Clarify level of commitment required for participants/communities
7. Clarify timeframe and extent of pilot project: one year, three years?
8. Reconvene early in the new year for further discussion
9. Initiate demographic study
10. Organize a workshop for a visioning exercise on what the community sees for the future of their marine space. That is, what mix of developments, recreation, natural areas, etc, do they want in twenty to fifty years?

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The organizers would like to thank the participants for their time and commitment. Wilma Boyd assisted in contacting participants and with ongoing correspondence.

9. APPENDIX A - PARTICIPANTS AND INVITEES

Focus Group Participants

NAME	AFFILIATION	PHONE	E-MAIL	GROUP
Jessie Davies				Facilitator
Rabindra Singh	Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Oceans and Coastal Management Division, Biological Station, St. Andrews, NB	(506) 529-5988	singhr@mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca	3 Rapporteur
Jamey Smith	NB Salmon Growers Association	(506) 755-3256	james@coastalsmith.com	N/A
David Black	University of New Brunswick, Anthropology Dept., Fredericton, NB	(506) 453-4975	dwblack@unb.ca	2
Bonnie Morse	Grand Manan Fishermans Association	(506) 662-8482	gmfa@nb.aibn.com	1
Marc Johnston	New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Aquaculture, St. George, NB	(506) 755-4000	marc.johnston@gnb.ca	
Baxter Stuart	Department of Fisheries and Oceans, SWNB Area Office	(506) 529-5850	stuartb@mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca	
Stephanie Astephen	DFO, Habitat Management, SWNB	(506) 529-5859	astephens@mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca	2
Blythe Chang	Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Science, Aquaculture Division, Biological Station, St. Andrews, NB	(506) 529-5907	changb@mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca	2 Reporter
Michael Dowd	Department of Fisheries and Oceans Science Division, Biological Station, St. Andrews, NB	(506) 529-8854	dowdm@mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca	2

Andrew Breau	New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Fredericton, NB	(506) 453-6621	andrew.breau@gnb.ca	
Maria-Ines Buzeta	Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Oceans and Coastal Management Division Biological Station St. Andrews, NB	(506) 529-5936	buzetam@mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca	3 Facilitator
David Giddens	Connors Bros Blacks Harbour, NB	(506) 456-3391	Not available	1
Tom McEachreon	New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Aquaculture, St. George, NB	(506) 755-4000	tom.mceachreon@gnb.ca	3
Stephanie Conley	Aquaculture Association of New Brunswick	Not available	Not available	2
Josette Maillet	Nature Conservancy of Canada	(506) 450-6010	maillet@natureconservancy.ca	1
Fred Whoriskey	Atlantic Salmon Federation, Chamcook, NB	(506) 529-4581	asfres@nbnet.nb.ca	3
Laurie Murison	Grand Manan Whale Association, Grand Manan, NB	(506) 662-3804	gmwhale@nbnet.nb.ca	2
Jayme Frank	New Brunswick Salmon Growers Assoc / Sweeney International Management Corp.	(506) 466-2624	jayme@cimcorp.ca	1
Bruce Smith	Seascape Kayaks	(506) 529-4866	seascape@nbnet.nb.ca	3
David Welch	Fundy Tide Runners/ Fundy Whale Watchers Association	(506) 529-4090	welchdb@nbnet.nb.ca	2
Janice Harvey	Conservation Council of New Brunswick	(506) 458-8747	ccnbharvey@nb.aibn.com	1 Reporter

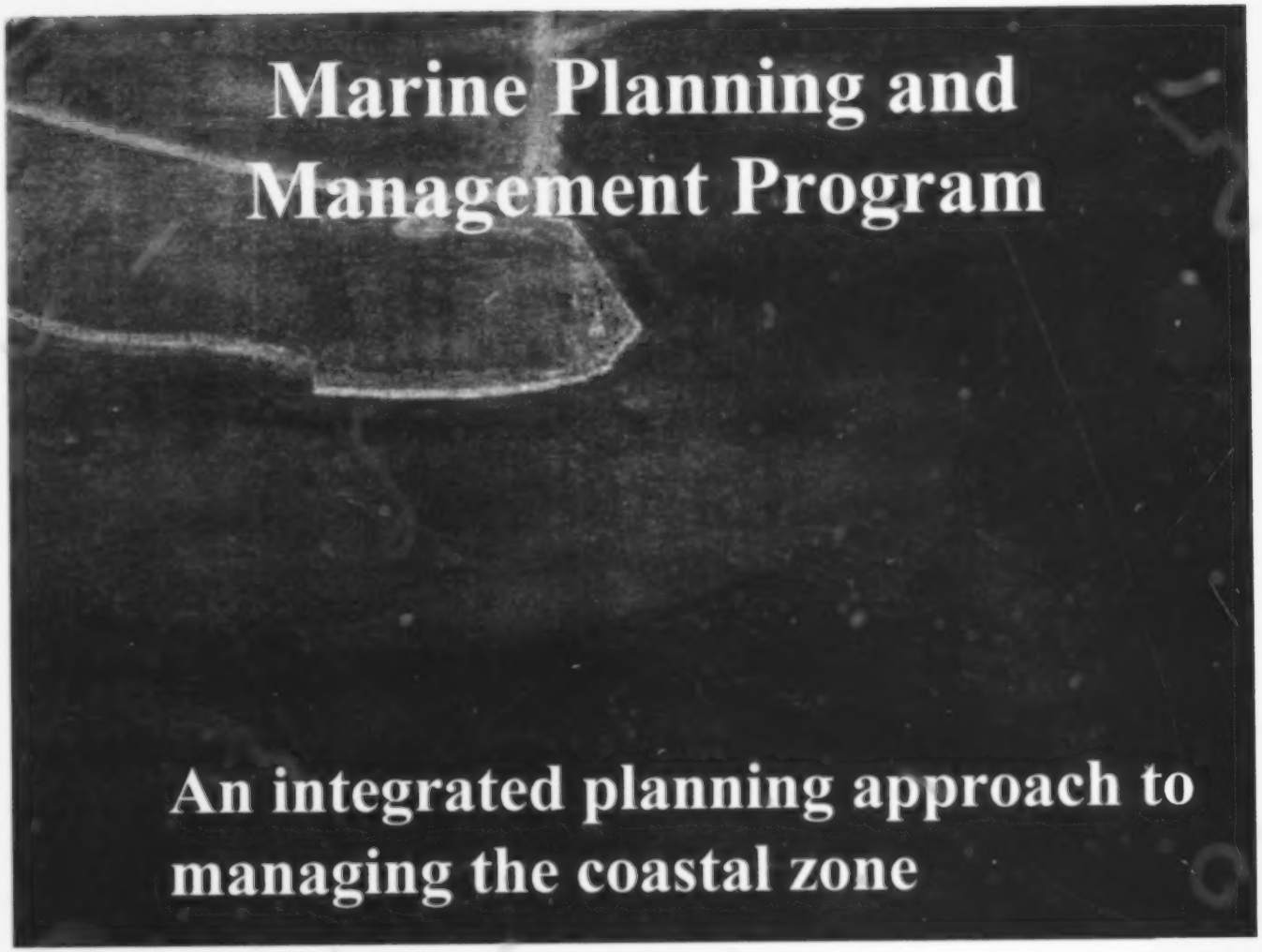
Rob Rainer	Conservation Economy	(506) 529-4951	rainer@nbnet.nb.ca	3 Reporter
Marianne Janowicz	New Brunswick Department of Environment and Local Government, Fredericton, NB	(506) 457-4923	marianne.janowicz@gnb.ca	2 Facilitator
Debi Campbell	Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Oceans and Coastal Management Division, Dartmouth, NS	(902) 426-7839	campbelldj@mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca	1 Reporter / Rapporteur
Dave Duggan	Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Oceans and Coastal Management Division, Dartmouth, NS	(902) 426-6183	duggandd@mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca	1 Facilitator

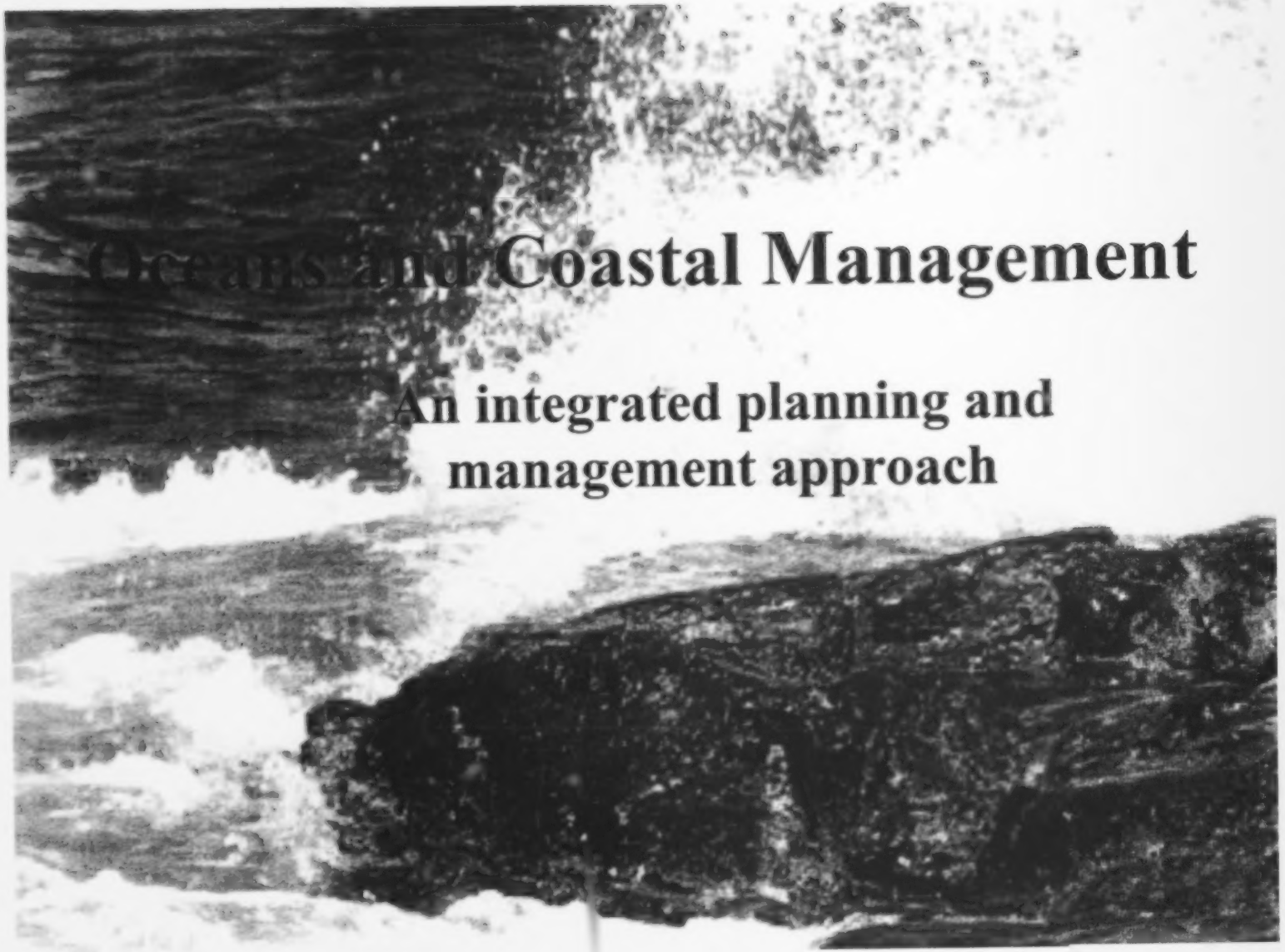
List of additional people and organizations contacted

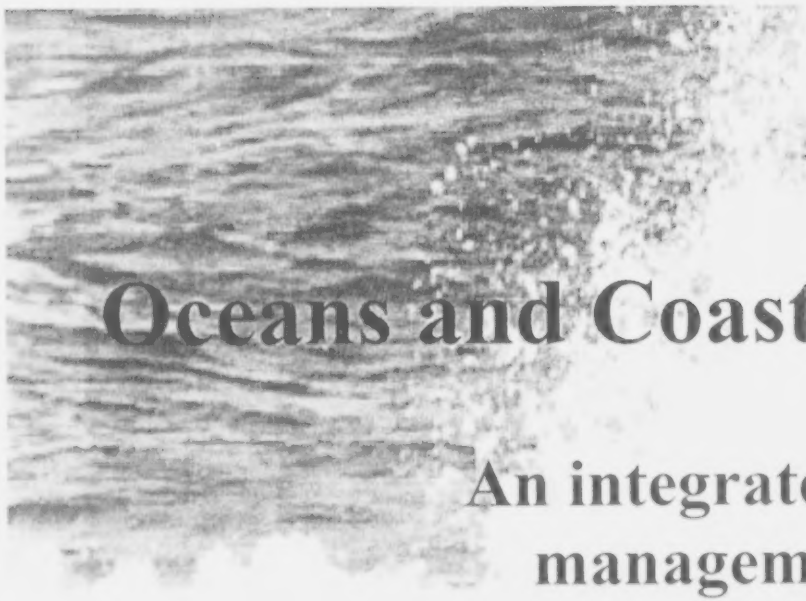
NAME	AFFILIATION
Hugh Akagi	Passamaquoddy-Scoodic, Chief
Marieka Arnold	NB Naturalists- community monitoring
Bob Cochrane	Fundy Weirman's Association
Bob Bosien	Local knowledge
Thierry Chopin	UNBSJ, Biology , Seaweeds/Polyculture
Audrey Cline	Tourism Association
Mark Costello	Hunstman Marine Science Centre
Kevin Davidson	Canadian Wildlife Service, Sackville
Tony Diamond	UNB, Biology, Seabirds
Susan Farquharson	Eastern Charlotte Waterways
Nell Halse	NB Salmon growers Association
Chris Harvey-Clark	Dalhousie Univ. Biology, local knowledge
Kats Haya, Dave Wildish	Marine Environmental Science, SABS
Tony Hooper	Connors Bros.
Alison Hughes	Ecotourism
Brian Keating	Habitat Management Coordinator, DFO
Peter Lawton	Invertebrate Div (lobster), SABS
Wes Lomax	Lepreau Clam Diggers Assoc
Roderick MacDonald	DFO, Area Director
Hugh Madill	DAFA, St. George
Arthur McKay	SCEP, Local Knowledge
Dale Mitchell	Deer Island Fisherman
Roger Nason	Aboriginal Peoples Council of NB
Fred Page, Mike Dowd	Oceans Science, SABS
Karen Perley	NB Archaelogical Services , MACA
Gerhard Pohle	Hunstman Marine Science Centre, ARC
Ron Perley	Union of NB Indians
Terrance Preston, Elizabeth Greenier	Campobello Fishermen's Association
Robert Rangeley	World Wildlife Fund, ecologist
Maria Recchia	Centre for Community-based management
Shawn Robinson	Aquaculture Div (shellfish), SABS
Darla Saunders	Nature Conservancy of Canada
Tom Sephton	Director, SABS
Margo Sheppard , Jamie Simpson	NB Nature Trust
Lee Sochasky	St. Croix Estuary Project
Robert Stephenson	Marine Fish Division, SABS
Jack Terhune	UNBSJ, Biology, marine mammals
Dave Thompson	Friends of Musquash
Greg Thompson	Fundy North Fishermen's Association
Fraser Walsh	Heritage Salmon
Raul Ugarte	Acadia Seaplants

10. APPENDIX B - JOINT FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL POWER POINT PRESENTATION

These presentations were given jointly as the provincial and feral perspective on the various topics but have been included as two separate files.


Marine Planning and Management Program
An integrated planning approach to managing the coastal zone

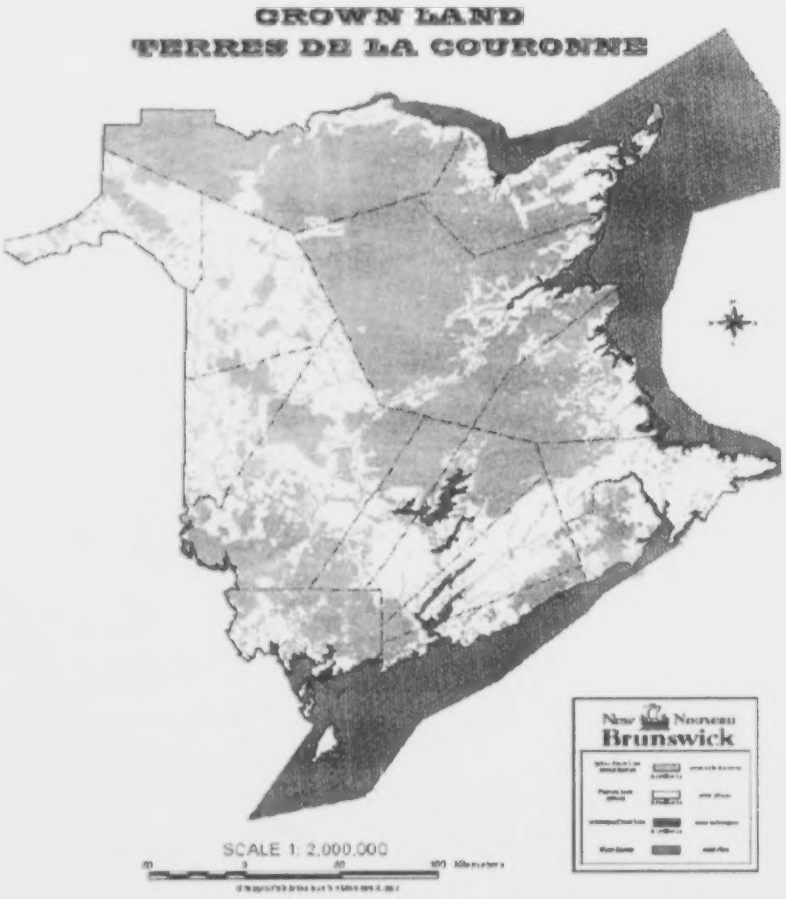

Oceans and Coastal Management
An integrated planning and
management approach



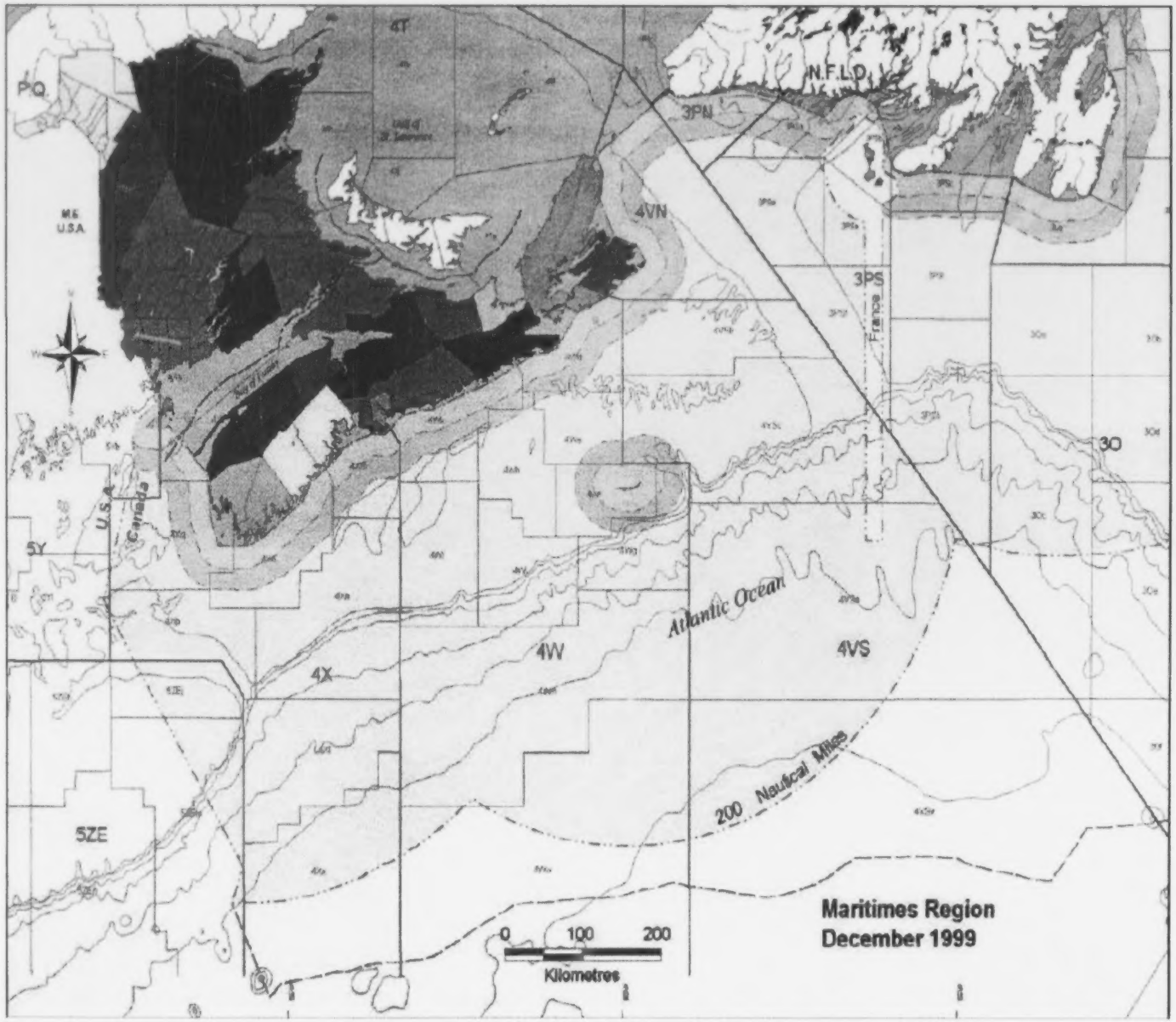
Oceans and Coastal Management

An integrated planning and management approach

NB submerged lands include:



- Bay of Fundy to the middle of the Bay,
- Bay de Chaleur to the middle of the Bay, and
- Equidistant between provinces in Northumberland Strait
- Total of 2.1 million hectares compared to 7.1 m hectares of land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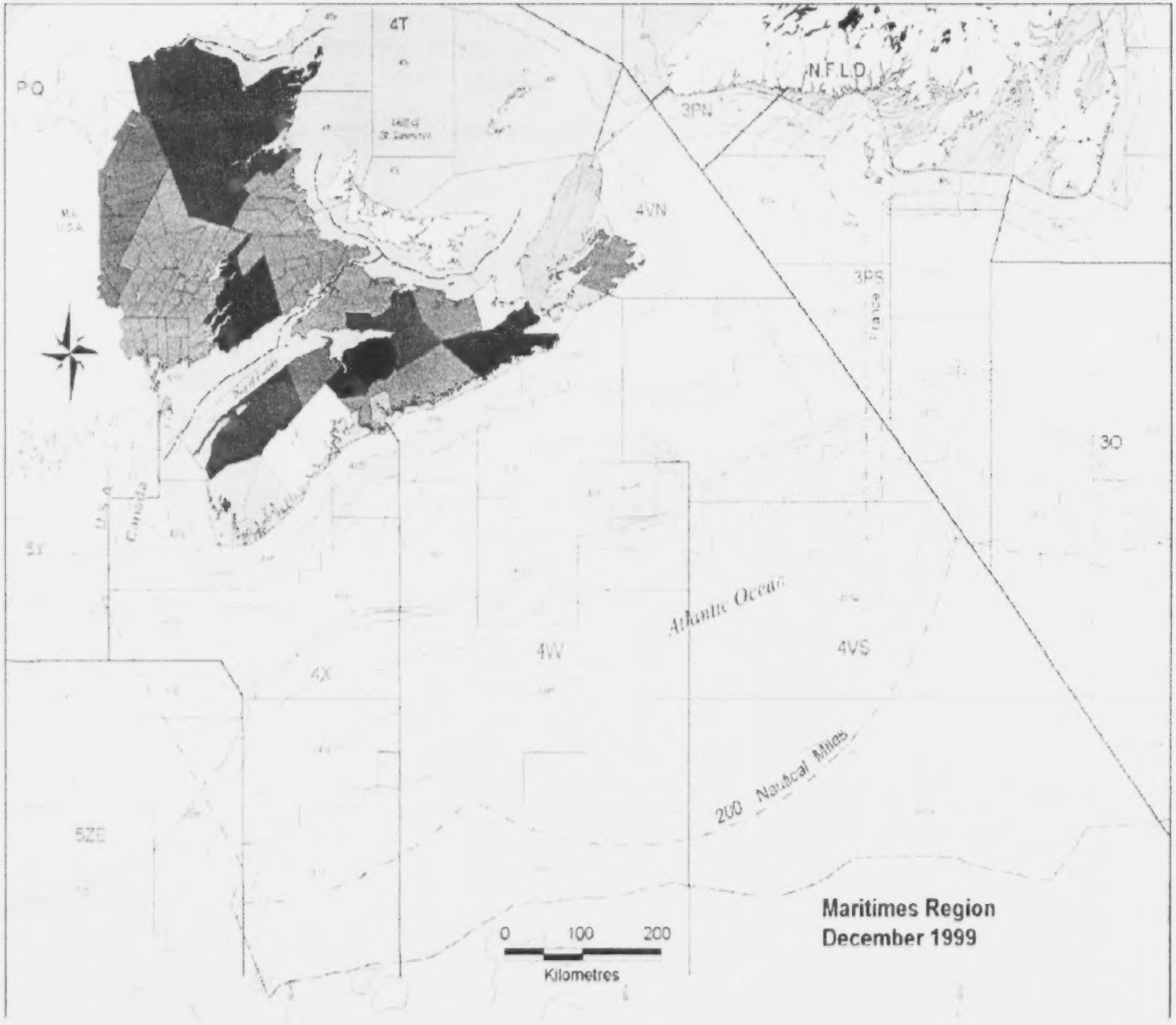
Maritimes Region
December 1999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Atlantic Ocean
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200 Nautical Miles
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Kilometres
Maritimes Region
December 1999

Factors influencing need for marine management

- Shore-based influences
- Competing usages

Opportunity to Proceed

- Clean Environment Act
- Clean Water Act
- Community Planning Act
- Crown Lands Act
- Budget Speech of December 2001

N B Guiding Principles

- Ensure ecological sustainability:
- Protect biodiversity
- Protect cultural and aesthetic values

What are we attempting to achieve?

- A sustainable future for the coastal/marine ecosystem and the coastal communities dependent upon it.

Oceans Act

- In 1997 Canada declared it's sovereignty and jurisdiction in the oceans
  - Baselines / internal marine waters / 12nmi Territorial sea / 24nmi Contiguous zone / 200nmi Exclusive Economic Zone / and a continental shelf claim
  - Application of Canadian Law to the full extent of LOS
- With the rights came responsibilities
  - Preserve the marine ecosystem
  - Sustainable use of the living resources
  - A management structure
  - Implement international agreements i.e. biodiversity convention, straddling stocks agreement etc.

Oceans Act "Programs"

- Canada Oceans Strategy
- Integrated Management
- Marine Environmental Quality
- Marine Protected Areas
- Stewardship

Provincial Strategy

- Province identifies guiding objectives, strategic principles, directions and standards--- economic/social value in context of ecosystem preservation

- Communities identify vision of their present and future usage of the marine environment

Canada's Oceans Strategy

- Basic principles
  - Sustainable development /integrated management / precautionary approach/ ecosystem approach / collaborative approach
  - Sustainability – social / economic / environmental / how we manage ourselves / and a balance between these
- How do we achieve this?
  - By integrating our oceans and coastal planning and management – developing living plans and implementing them – sustainability indicators with target levels

Approach to be used in developing New Brunswick Plan

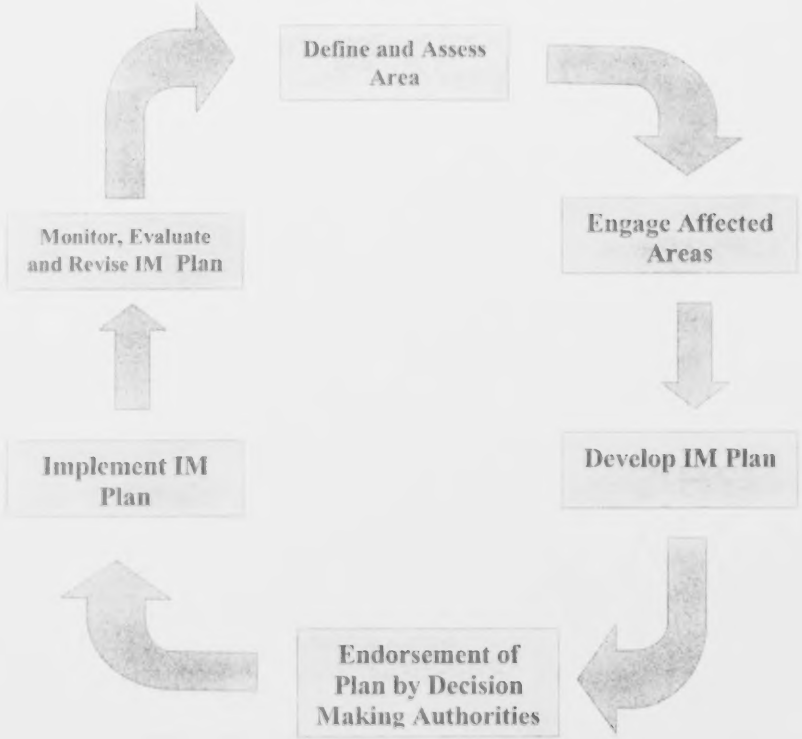
- Consult with marine stakeholders
- Continue discussion with provincial/federal partners
- provincial/federal coordination
- Establish regional focus groups
- Initiate project on local capacity building

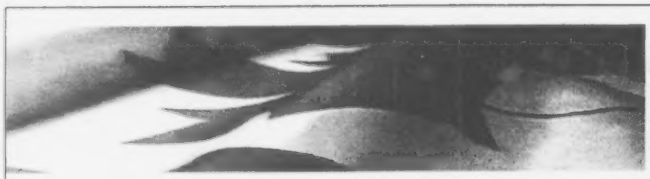
Local Involvement

- Broad participation
- Community identifies values for marine usage
- Implement and monitor based on vision communities establish

CANADA'S OCEANS STRATEGY

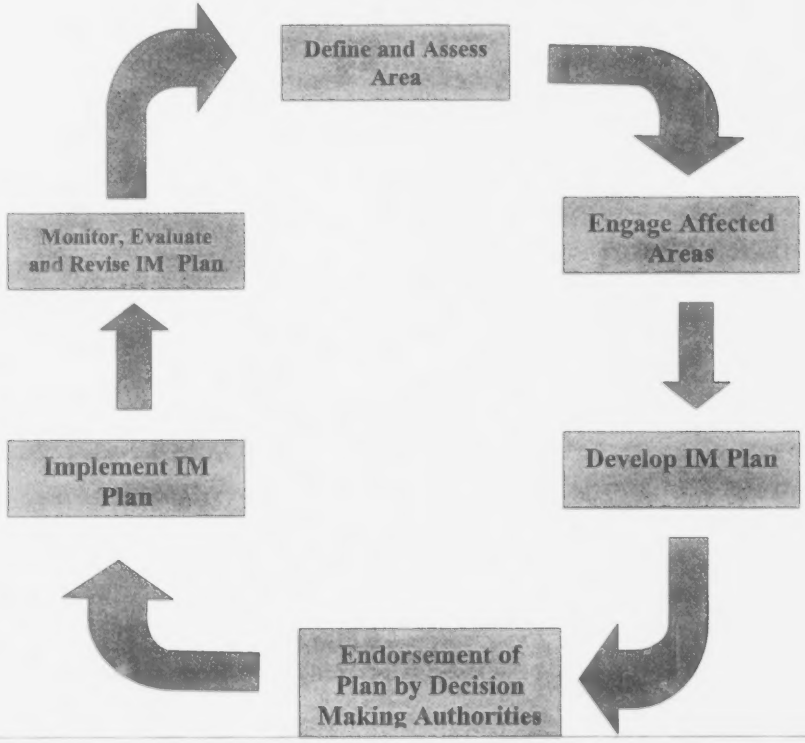
Integrated Management
How does it work?


Define and Assess Area
Engage Affected Areas
Develop IM Plan
Endorsement of Plan by Decision Making Authorities
Implement IM Plan
Monitor, Evaluate and Revise IM Plan



CANADA'S OCEANS STRATEGY

Integrated Management
How does it work?


Define and Assess Area
Engage Affected Areas
Develop IM Plan
Endorsement of Plan by Decision Making Authorities
Implement IM Plan
Monitor, Evaluate and Revise IM Plan

Marine activities/issues included in the program

- aggregate extraction/mining
- alternate energy sources
- aquaculture
- recreational activity
- eco-tourism
- subtidal harvesting
- climate change
- ditching
- breakwaters, wharves
- riprap, coastal walls
- offshore oil development
- developing species
- protected areas
- ballast water
- bridges, culverts, causeways

Provincial-Federal Coordination

- There is both a distinction and overlap in provincial/federal legislation defining responsibilities in the coastal zone

Provincial & Federal Roles

- Submerged crown lands = Provincial
- Marine water quality = Provincial
- Coastal development = Provincial
- Land-based pollution = Provincial
- Habitat = Federal
- Navigation = Federal
- Fisheries management = Federal
- Oceans management = Federal

Federal / Provincial Collaboration

- Link policies and programs for single delivery in planning and management areas
- Build on the strengths of each level
- Common sustainability vision and goals developed with the broad community of interest.
- We have to do it!

How will we manage ourselves?

- A common vision
- Coordinating and integrating planning & management
  - Federal / First Nations / Provincial / Municipal / community / industry / interested people
  - What are the social mechanisms?
- Collaboratively implement – each using own powers toward common vision & goals

How do we proceed?

- Initiate discussion with provincial/federal partners
- Develop stewardship initiatives
- Initiate pilot projects
- Establish regional focus groups

11. APPENDIX C - INITIAL LETTER OF INVITATION

(Sent October, 2002)

Greetings,

We invite you to help provide a direction for integrated marine planning in the coastal zone of Southwest New Brunswick. The initial step for this initiative is the convening of a focus group at a workshop taking place on November 19 at the Pennfield Fire Hall, in Pennfield, starting at 10 a.m.

As you are probably aware, both the federal and provincial governments are interested in furthering coastal zone management within the coastal and marine areas of New Brunswick. However, development of an approach to coastal zone management necessitates participation from the coastal residents and users who will be affected by the future policy. This focus group is one of the means of opening up discussion. To help us with this direction, we have invited Jessie Davies from the University of New Brunswick, Environment and Sustainable Development Research Centre, to facilitate the discussion. A public document will summarize the workshop proceedings.

In order to work through some of the policy issues associated with integrated marine planning, we are hoping to initiate a pilot project. There are a number of questions that we hope to cover in the course of the first focus group meeting that would need to be resolved prior to the initiation of a project:

1. The first question is identification of the appropriate criteria for choosing pilot areas.
2. Once we come to some conclusions on criteria, we can then move to identification of specific locations that the focus group feels would be appropriate for a pilot project.
3. Next we will discuss boundaries for a pilot area. For instance, should the boundaries be identified by area fished by the local population, by county lines, by planning commission boundaries, or by ecological boundaries.

We would ask the focus group to be prepared to meet again[1] twice after the initial Nov 19 meeting to continue to help steer the marine policy direction. If you know a group or individual that should be invited to the focus group, please let us know. While for practical reasons we thought of keeping the group small, we want to make sure that it is inclusive.

Please let us know if you will be attending so that lunch can be provided for all. We look forward to seeing you on the 19th.

If you are using Microsoft Outlook, please use the voting buttons above to reply. Otherwise, just reply to our e-mail with your answer. Please contact us if you have any questions.

Sincerely yours,

Marianne Janowicz
Coastal Marine Planner
Department of the Environment and Local Government
P.O.Box 6000
Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1
Marianne.Janowicz@gnb.ca
506-457-4923 (p)

Maria-Ines Buzeta
Oceans Biologist
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Oceans and Habitat Division
Biological Station, 531 Brandy Cove Road
St. Andrews, N.B. E5B 2L9
buzetam@mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca
506-529-8854/5936 (p) 506-529-5862 (f)

[1] **Note:** Subsequent meetings were not able to take place as planned.

12. APPENDIX D - SUBSEQUENT INPUT

Once the draft document of the workshop proceedings was edited by the participants, the following message was sent to those that had been contacted but were not able to attend.

(Message sent November 2, 2003)

As a follow-up to the focus group meeting that was held on November 19, 2002 in Pennfield NB, the attached document "Integrated Marine Planning in the Coastal Zone of Southwest New Brunswick: Report from the First Focus Meeting" is a summary of the meeting, and is being sent out for comments and input to those who were not able to attend. Participants have already commented and verified that the content is an accurate reporting of the discussions. This DRAFT document has been reviewed and approved for distribution by the managers responsible for both the Provincial and Federal departments involved. This process was required as part of an agreement under the Federal/Provincial Working Group. This working group was struck to address the need for co-ordination of Coastal Zone Planning Implementation in Coastal New Brunswick.

We now ask that you review the document..... While keeping to the intent of the workshop and the discussions recorded, please comment on the contents, and/or submit your input. Your input submitted, electronically or by mail, will be recorded as an Appendix to the workshop proceedings, and their content referenced and summarized in the appropriate sections of the document. You will have an opportunity, as the participants did, of verifying your input once it is part of the draft document, before it is finalized. After final edits are completed, including verification of the Appendix, the document will be published as a Canadian Manuscript Report, submitted to the federal and provincial government agencies for their consideration and will be available for distribution to the public.

Responses

February 12, 2004
Dr. Dave Wildish
DFO, Science
Marine Environmental Sciences Division
St. Andrews Biological Station, NB

The discussion regarding Integrated Management should focus on what is required for the future. That is, what mix of aquaculture, traditional fishery, ecotourism, etc, do we want in the next 20-50 years? Once a solid decision on this question is reached, then the enabling decisions are technical, and could be given to the scientific community to solve. Only with forward thinking, scientific modeling, and hard choices now, can we reap the potential benefits of coastal zone planning in the future, and stop our present practice of experimenting with the marine environment, which is usually detrimental.

February 27, 2004
Darla Saunders
Nature Conservancy of Canada
Atlantic Regional Office
Fredericton, NB

The group came up with an excellent set of criteria for a pilot project. In particular, the project should have ecological diversity, diversity of activities (which would include conservation initiatives), diversity of stakeholders, acceptability within the nearby community, diversity of issues, and it should be representative of a broader geographic area. Of those focus areas proposed at the workshop, the Passamaquoddy-Deer Island archipelago (see Section 7.3.2) would be best suited to the pilot project. This area meets all the above criteria set out by the focus group, and encompasses a diversity of activities and stakeholders, including a number of conservation holdings by the Nature Conservancy of Canada and the New Brunswick Nature Trust.